(XLVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2312.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1791.

PARIS, *February* 21.

NISMES.

THE affairs of Nismes is finally adjudged, and the following short extract from the decree on the municipality, will be sufficient to bring the former transactions to our reader's recollection, and at the same time to shew the high hand with which the national assembly carries on its purposes.—"The national assembly consider the disasterous events which passed in the city of Nismes on the 29th of March; the 2d and 31st of May; the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th of June, as the effect of the intrigues of the enemies of the revolution; they consider even the election of the municipality as the effect of the same intrigues—they therefore decree that a new election shall be immediately made; and the king is desired to send sufficient forces to Nismes to secure the liberty and tranquillity of elections."

Suppression of military government.

The suppression of military government, which the public opinion, and the spirit of the revolution had long ago demanded, was pronounced by the national assembly on Sunday last. It is well known that by the words military government, is meant not only the governors and lieutenant-governors of provinces, according to the old division of the kingdom, but of a number of other nominal governments, and places in the gift of the crown, to which salaries and emoluments were attached, without any necessity of residence.

LONDON, *February* 8.

Extracted from various letters from Warrington.

"On Tuesday and Wenesday last, the 1st and 2d instant, many of the first ladies and gentlemen of that town and its vicinity, were, on those two days, greatly alarmed and surprised in viewing Dr. Katterfelto's new invented solar microscope exhibition—being two very clear sunshiny days, the doctor exhibited his new invented solar microscope above all description. He shewed more than 700,000 live insects in a drop of vinegar, the size of a pin's head, and as large as eels—also, above 80,000 live insects in a drop of water; many of them appeared as large as rats and mice, and above 50,000 live insects in a drop of milk; likewise, 50,000 insects in marchelle powder; the mites in cheese were seen, on the above days, as large as his favourite cat, with ten thousand other uncommon and wonderful objects, which are by all accounts beyond all description."

INFANT RE-ANIMATION—*by Mr. R. Thompson.*

I was lately called to a lady, who was delivered of a child to appearance dead. I ordered it to be put before the fire, and as soon as I could leave my patient, which was in about a quarter of an hour, I examined the infant. It was deadly cold, its face livid, and no signs of life remained. The father, who was of the profession, was satisfied it was dead; but I rubbed it with warm flannel, and inflated its lungs by blowing in the mouth frequently. By persevering in these methods, I had at length the pleasure to perceive signs of returning life, and the child is now a very fine girl. The gratitude and transport of the parents will be better conceived than language can possibly describe.

Feb. 25. We understand, from very good authority, that the Roman Catholics desire nothing farther of parliament than to be put upon the same footing with the dissenters, with the exception only of remaining ineligible to serve in parliament, or any office of state. The calm and moderate manner in which they state their wants and their claims, is very honourable to them.

The Danish letters announce, that after the capture of Ismael, prince Potomkin went post to Petersburgh to receive fresh orders for the promotion of an immediate peace; but this is by no means confirmed by the accounts from Vienna, which state, that fresh obstacles have arisen to retard a negotiation.

During the American war, the French monarch encouraged political publications, in order to keep up the spirit of the people; this was altogether new, and awakened desires for freedom; from that period there has been a total change in the minds and manners of Frenchmen, which naturally led to the subversion of the most despotic government in the world.

Feb. 26. An intelligent correspondent, who has been resident for some months in Paris, has made a point of attending regularly the national assembly. He expresses the extremest regret that any charm or defect should appear in a structure which taken together, is so deserving of admiration.

These defects, however, admit of so easy and obvious a remedy, relating principally to the external form and conduct of the assembly, that it seems surprising effectual means have not been already taken to remove them.

How extraordinary would it be thought in this country, if the strangers admitted to the gallery were suffered to express their approbation or dislike of the members of parliament, by hissing, shouts, and clapping; yet this is the case in Paris. If any moderate member says any thing which by any violence of construction may be favourably applied to the king or his friends, nothing is heard in the house but *Peste Aristocrat!*

If any great tumult arise, which is not unfrequently the case, the president rings his bell, which is seldom more attended to than the hammer of a president in one of our London speaking-clubs. When this bell does not obtain silence in the assembly, the president threatens to put on his hat, which act intimates, that the irregularity inviting him to do this amounts to treason against the state.

This, however, does not always produce the desired effect, and more than once the president having put on his hat, has had it torn from his head. All these things, taken together, are destructive of the freedom of debate, and call aloud for a forcible and effective remedy.

March 2. As this country has arrived at its present degree of greatness under an unaltered constitution, it certainly will be a dangerous plan to make an inroad into that part of it which respects religion.

The count d'Artois is about to return from Venice to Turin, which is in future to be his constant place of residence.

M. de Calonne is still at Venice, where he will remain until after the Carnival. His friends in England may then expect to see him, though the time of his return is not absolutely fixed.

The public prints have misunderstood the recent intelligence from the Continent, respecting the views and situation of the Russian and Turkish armies. The fact is simply, that the Russian troops are gone for the present, into winter quarters; and that prince Potemkin is on his way to Petersburg, to consult with his imperial mistress, whether it were best to attempt to penetrate as far as Constantinople, or whether it would be more prudent to listen to terms of peace.

The latter will, it is apprehended, be thought preferable. The sinews of war are relaxed; and the empress's nerves have so frequently vibrated during the progress of her favourite's arms, that she is forfeited with happiness.

On the 16th of February, the Turkish ambassador made his public entry into Berlin, after having performed a quarantine at the palace of Koprick, near that city, where he was visited by many people.

The states of Brabant, extremely dissatisfied with the conduct of the emperor's minister plenipotentiary, have made a severe comment on his letter of the 6th of February, of which the following is an extract—

"We earnestly entreat your excellency not to mistake *for the voice of the people of the province*, the clamours of some few individuals in this town, who are become famous for the excesses which they have committed since the restoration of the ancient government; and who, escorted by soldiers, insult and beat with impunity all those who are friends to the privileges of the country; who, on the 25th of January last, beat and wounded in the head the sieur Mens, deputy of the town of Antwerp; who, on Sunday last, wantonly attacked, with drawn sabres, several people at the gate of Louvain; who, the very last evening, mortally wounded several of the count de Duras's people; who have insulted, and have been guilty of every outrage towards the supreme council of Brabant; who, in short, encouraged by remaining unpunished, are likely to insult and attack us in the very house of assembly, &c."

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, February 1.

"Every thing here wears the appearance of peace and tranquillity, and general O'Hara seems to have left the universal affection and esteem he ever experienced here, as the inheritance of his successor, who is now more popular than ever.

"Provisions, from the Barbary coast, are not received in that abundance as formerly, owing to the vast quantities continually sent to Constantinople.

"The Spanish fleets at Algiers and Cadiz, except the cruizers and guard-ships, are all paid off, and part entirely dismantled."

During the course of last year there entered the port of Tuetie 6950 vessels, and 7280 sailed from it;—amongst the former were 466 Austrian, 775 Venetian, 170 from the pope's states, 133 Neapolitan, 53 French, 41 Ragusan, 25 from Genoa, 22 of Greek subjects of the Porte, 9 Danish, 6 English, 5 Spanish, 3 Dutch, 1 Russian, 1 Maltese, and 1 Tuscan.

The order of Malta has purchased 80 Algerines, taken prisoners by the king of Sicily's fleet; and the grand master's frigate, the St. Marie, commanded by the sieur St. Felix, has sailed from Naples with the 80 slaves, to conduct them to the prison house at Malta.

March 3. The flames of a religious war, once lighted, are not easily stopped in their progress. Only six bishops have yet taken the civic oath. Those who have not, have been superseded in their functions.

Your sober kind of people complained of the Irish always making their viceroys hard drinkers; but it seems they now have a different idea of their lord lieutenant, who has certainly studied one part of lord Chesterfield's maxim of polite life.

The court of a neighbouring kingdom has been a model of sobriety. Not a candle has been lighted after midnight, so that it was by no means strange, that the ladies and gentlemen should mistake one another's beds!

As to Mr. Stanley's definition of religion, we leave that to a man's own conscience,

For modes of faith let holy Zealots fight,
He can't be wrong whose life is in the right.

Ship loads of excisemen and custom-house officers will be sent to the new settlements in Canada, as soon as an establishment is completed, together with receivers of stamps and assessors of window-lights—these will help to strengthen the new-colonies with a vengeance.

The cry of "come forward" to the Cherokee chiefs at Covent Garden Theatre, on the second night of the Woodman, would not probably have been uttered had honest John Bull recollected that in order to satisfy his curiosity three ladies must have given up their places—the chiefs seemed aware of this, and with a gallantry that did them honour were well content to remain though not like "Beaux in fidgets," in the back ground.

Three pickpockets were yesterday detected committing depredations among the crowd at the Albion Mills. The usual summary mode of democratic justice was adopted, and they were committed not to the surface, but to the bowels of the Thames. It was in vain they pleaded for pity—The sentence of immerging was pronounced, and though they could not be cleansed of their sins, their bodies were well washed of all foulness.

A very grand monument is to be erected at Berlin to the memory of the late Frederick the Great. The present king has given directions to his cabinet minister Von Heinitz, as president of the academy of arts, to have a premium offered for the best plan for such an undertaking. The pedestal of this monument is to be formed of basalte to be brought from Silesia, and six years are allowed for finishing of it.

A very erroneous idea generally prevails concerning the intended trial of the four jew foreigners at the Old Bailey for stealing madame Du Barre's jewels. Most people suppose, that because the property was not stolen in England, they cannot be tried here for that offence—which is certainly true; but the grounds on which they are prosecuted, are for offering the jewels for sale, knowing them to be stolen.

On the 12th instant, the national assembly decreed the necessary supplies for the ships and troops destined to the protection of their West-India islands. They consist of five ships of the line of 74 guns, two frigates of 18 and 12 guns and five flat bottomed boats. These are now ready to sail, besides which a ship of 74 guns has already sailed. These 22 vessels are to transport 12 battalions of infantry, and the commissaries from the national assembly.

The export of bullion to the East-Indies this year is reckoned at one million and a half of dollars. This immense sum must be supplied by the bank in consequence of the impoverished situation of the treasury of Bengal, arising from the support of the army.

The bishop of Algrave, confessor to his most faithful majesty, has accepted of the employment of inquisitor general of the kingdom and domains of Portugal.

Mr. de la Grange, an astronomer of Berlin, has made one of the most beautiful discoveries in that science, viz. that all the variations in our system are periodical; so that though every thing, almost without exception, be subject to change; yet, after a certain interval, all things will return to the same state in which they are at present, and thereby exclude the introduction of disorder, or any irregularity that might constantly increase.

The peace adjusted between Russia and Sweden has been productive of the greatest surprise and indignation at Constantinople. The Swedish ministers in that capital have been insulted, are universally despised, and, in consequence of the popular odium, one of them has taken his leave. Upon M. de Heidenstam telling a Turkish officer that it was nothing but prudence in the king of Sweden to act the part he had done, it was replied, "A man may be very prudent, and yet a villain in the extreme."

There is a large tract of land in America unpossessed by any European nation, even the Spaniards themselves lay no claim to it. This is that country beginning at the plains of St. Andrew, above the bay of that name, about 120 miles south of the Rio de la Plata in the latitude of 37 degrees south, and reaching to Port St. Julien, in the latitude of 50 to 51, being in length 14 degrees, and 840 miles from north-east to south-west. We are informed that a proposal is before the ministry for establishing a settlement there.

An idea of the trade of Liverpool may be formed with tolerable accuracy from the following statement: From Christmas, 1788, to Christmas, 1789, there sailed from Liverpool to foreign kingdoms 3145 British ves-

sels, total burthen 230,734 tuns; foreign veſſels 87, burthen 14,456 tuns. Inward 3286 Britiſh veſſels, total burthen 262,110 tuns; foreign veſſels 89, burthen 15,202 tuns.

His holineſs, the pope, we are unequivocally aſſured, has given his ſpiritual ſanction to the new formed civil conſtitution of the clergy of France—in conſequence of which, the ſacred order are abandoned both by the legiſlature and the deſcendant of St. Peter.

Mr. Bowles, one of the chiefs of the Creek nation, once practiſed in America as a portrait painter—an art which he took up merely from the ſtrong impulſe of nature. His ſucceſs was aſtoniſhing, and what may be conſidered as more aſtoniſhing ſtill, he, without any inſtruction or aſſiſtance, turned chymiſt, and made the colours which he uſed. This gentleman was born in Maryland, and not in England as has been generally ſuppoſed.

The world continues in the greateſt and moſt anxious ſuſpence with regard to the Turks and Ruſſians—The Ruſſians demand, with terrible threats, a peace without the interference of any third power or powers. But to the inſtances of Britain and Pruſſia, in favour of the Porte, are now, it ſeems, added thoſe of the pacific Leopold, who, nevertheleſs, is ſaid, as the price of this mediation, to have ſtipulated for the Auſtrians the free navigation of the Danube and Euxine. This condition will probably appear eaſier than any ſeparate peace that will be offered by Ruſſia. The late king of Pruſſia, in his poſthumous works, obſerves, that the Ruſſians are the worſt enemies any prince or ſtate can have to contend with; becauſe, while they pour in, with their Coſſacks and other barbarous troops, upon well peopled countries, abounding in villages and towns, no repriſals are to be made, or diverſions of arms occaſioned, by marches into wide deſarts. At the ſame time that the Pruſſians and Poles ſhould march into Ruſſia, might not prince Potemkin, undiverted from his aim, advance againſt Conſtantinople.

We hear a good deal of a Britiſh fleet being probably ſent, in the ſpring, into the Baltic; but we have now, ſince we have loſt the friendſhip of all the northern maritime powers, no port in the Baltic—we muſt, therefore, either take a port for ourſelves from Catherine, if ſhe will not be good, or endeavour to make up matters again with our old friends the Danes, and our new friends the Swedes.

A woman died lately in Galloway, in Scotland, aged 120 years. Within theſe twenty years paſt, above 12 perſons have died in that county, aged from 100 to 115. One William Marſhall, aged 117, is ſtill alive; his food has ever been milk and vegetables, and his beverage the ſtream that runs through a graſſy meadow, by the ſide of his cottage.

Mr. Pitt was on Monday accoſted at the admiralty, where he alighted from his chaiſe, by a man wretchedly clad, who followed him to his houſe in Downing-ſtreet, all the way earneſtly requeſting an audience.—On his arrival there, the miniſter humanely ordered a temporary relief to his ſeemingly very urgent neceſſities, and deſired him to call again. He ſaid he was juſt arrived in London from a ſea port town in Suffolk, had not taſted food all day, and had not the means of procuring any. He had once an eſtate of 800l. a year in America, which he was diſpoſſeſſed of in the late troubles, and, by a variety of other misfortunes, was reduced to his preſent neceſſity. His name, he ſaid, is Murray; and that he was well known to lord Hood when on the Weſt-India and North-American ſtations, from whom any recommendation will no doubt be attended to.

March 4. On the 22d of February, the common report at Paris was, that monſieur, the king's next brother, had attempted to eſcape out of the kingdom; but that he had been ſtopped by the people.

Orders have been given to keep the whole of the French national guards in conſtant activity for eight days. The pretext is the dread of a counter revolution, but the truth is, that it is expected that meſdames the king's aunts, will not be permitted to proceed on their journey, but that, after many obſtacles, they will be brought back to Paris, with or without their conſent.

March 5. A loom has been invented in Ireland to weave cotton and linen, by which two webs can be woven at the ſame time by one weaver, with more eaſe and expedition, and, (as it is reported) with more perfection, than one web can be woven in a common loom. A committee of the Iriſh houſe of commons have made a report highly in its favour.

A loan for three hundred thouſand pounds is now ſaid to be negotiating at Antwerp, on account of three illuſtrious characters. The terms, as mentioned in the Dutch propoſals, are as follow: The ſum, in exchange money there, is 3,600,000 guilders. The loan is made for twenty-five years by a lottery. The bonds and obligations to be for one thouſand guilders each. The appendages and revenues of a certain duchy and biſhopric are to be aſſigned in truſt to ſix noblemen. The dukes of Portland and Northumberland, earl Fitzwilliam, lords Southampton, Rawdon and Malmſbury, are the perſons named, jointly with Meſſrs. Erſkine and Pigot, 3000l. a year, from the revenue of the duchy and biſhopric, are to be laid out in three per cents. to ſerve as a ſinking fund. The intereſt five per cent. to commence from the firſt of February, 1791, payable half-yearly.

NEW-YORK, *April 19.*

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable mercantile houſe in London to a gentleman in this city, dated March 2.

"This is juſt to ſay that I have received letters from Biſcay and Barcelona. The firſt ſay, grain muſt not be thought of this year for Biſcay. The ſecond ſay, about ſeventy cargoes of wheat have arrived during the laſt two or three months, which has entirely ſtocked that market——beſides large quantities are on their way."

CHAMBERSBURG, *April 14.*

Extract of a letter from Lancaſter, April 5th.

"On Friday the 1ſt inſtant, in the morning after 7 o'clock, we had a wonderful ſight here—a fiery ball, of the ſize of a bread baſket, with a tail to it about as long as the ſtreet is broad, flew over this town, in a direction from eaſt to ſouth; it was of a paliſh colour, and dropped ſome ſparks. Late the ſame night a heavy thunder ſtorm came on, and the next morning a fine powder was obſerved on the ground, and on the ſtanding waters, which on being examined, appeared to poſſeſs all the properties of brimſtone, except the ſmell."

PHILADELPHIA, *April 23.*

From the London Gazette, February 19.

At the court at St. James's, February 18, 1791, preſent, the king's moſt excellent majeſty, in council.

WHEREAS by an act paſſed in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of his preſent majeſty, entitled, An act for regulating the trade between the ſubjects of his majeſty's colonies and plantations in North-America and the Weſt-India iſlands, and countries belonging to the United States of America; and between his majeſty's ſaid ſubjects and the foreign iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, it is, amongſt other things, enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful for his majeſty in council, by order or orders to be iſſued and publiſhed from time to time, to authoriſe, or by warrant or warrants, under his ſign manual, to empower the governor of Newfoundland for the time being to authoriſe, in caſe of neceſſity, the importation into Newfoundland, of bread, flour, Indian corn, and live ſtock, from any of the territories belonging to the ſaid United States, for the ſupply of the inhabitants and fiſhermen of the iſland of Newfoundland, for the enſuing ſeaſon only; provided always, that ſuch bread, flour, Indian corn, and live ſtock, ſo authoriſed to be imported into the iſland of Newfoundland, ſhall not be imported except in conformity to ſuch rules, regulations and reſtrictions as ſhall be ſpecified in ſuch order or orders, warrant or warrants, reſpectively, and except by Britiſh ſubjects and in Britiſh built ſhips owned by his majeſty's ſubjects, and navigated according to law;

And whereas it is expedient and neceſſary that proviſion be made for fully ſupplying the inhabitants and fiſhermen of the iſland of Newfoundland, for the enſuing ſeaſon, with bread, flour, and Indian corn; his majeſty doth thereupon, by and with the advice of his privy council, hereby order and declare, That, for the ſupply of the inhabitants and fiſhermen of the iſland of Newfoundland, for the enſuing ſeaſon only, bread, flour and Indian corn, be imported into the ſaid iſland from any of the territories belonging to the ſaid United States, by Britiſh ſubjects, and in Britiſh built ſhips owned by his majeſty's ſubjects, and navigated according to the law, and which ſhall, in the ſpace of ſeven months previous to the time of importation, have cleared out from ſome port in Great-Britain, or ſome other port of his majeſty's dominions in Europe, for which purpoſe a licence ſhall have been granted by the commiſſioners of his majeſty's cuſtoms in England or Scotland, or the commiſſioners of his majeſty's revenue in Ireland, or any other perſon or perſons who may be duly authoriſed in that kingdom reſpectively, in the manner and form hereafter mentioned; which licences ſhall continue and be in force for ſeven calender months from the day of the date upon which they are reſpectively granted, and no longer: provided that no ſuch licence as aforeſaid, granted after the thirteenth day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, ſhall be of any force or effect:

And his majeſty is hereby further pleaſed to order, That the maſter, or perſon having the charge or command of any ſhip or veſſel to whom ſuch licence ſhall be granted, ſhall upon the arrival of the ſaid ſhip or veſſel at the port, harbour or place, in the iſland of Newfoundland, where he ſhall diſcharge ſuch bread, flour, or Indian corn, deliver up the ſaid licence to the collector or other proper officer of cuſtoms there, having firſt endorſed on the back of ſuch licence the marks, numbers and contents of each package of bread, flour, or Indian corn, under the penalty of the forfeiture in the ſaid act mentioned. And the collector or other proper officer of the cuſtoms of Newfoundland is hereby enjoined and required to give a certificate to the maſter, or perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, of his having received the ſaid licence, ſo endorſed as before directed, and to tranſmit the ſame to the commiſſioners of his majeſty's cuſtoms in England or Scotland, or to the commiſſioners of his majeſty's revenue in Ireland, reſpectively, by whom ſuch licence was granted.

W. FAUKENER.

FORM of the LICENCE directed by this order.

By the commiſſioners for managing and cauſing to be levied and collected his majeſty's cuſtoms, ſubſidies and other duties in [where]

WHEREAS [name of the perſon] one of his majeſty's ſubjects, reſiding at [place where] hath given notice to us the commiſſioners of his majeſty's [cuſtoms in Great Britain, or revenue in Ireland] that he intends to lade at [ſome port of the United States in America] and import into [ſome port of Newfoundland] in the [ſhip's name] being a Britiſh built ſhip [deſcribing the tunnage and what ſort of veſſel] navigated according to law, wherefore [maſter's name] is maſter, bound to [where]; and it appearing by the regiſter of the ſaid ſhip, the [ſhip's name] whereof [maſter's name] was built at [place where] and owned by [owner's name] reſiding [place where] all his majeſty's Britiſh ſubjects, and that no foreigner, directly or indirectly, hath any ſhare, part or intereſt therein.

Now be it known that the ſaid [perſon's name] hath licence to lade on board the ſaid ſhip [ſhip's name] at and from any port or place belonging to the United States of America, bread, flour and Indian corn, the produce of the ſaid United States, and no other article whatſoever, and to carry the ſaid bread, flour and Indian corn, to ſome port or place on the iſland of Newfoundland; and on the arrival of the ſaid ſhip at any port, harbour or place of diſcharge in Newfoundland, the maſter, or perſon having the charge or command of the ſaid ſhip, is required and enjoined to deliver up the ſaid licence to the collector or other proper officer of his majeſty's cuſtoms there, and to endorſe on the back thereof the marks, numbers, and contents of each package of bread, flour, or Indian corn, and ſhall thereupon receive a certificate thereof from the ſaid collector or other proper officer of the cuſtoms.

This licence to continue in force four calender months from the date hereof.

Signed by us the
at the this day
of one thouſand ſeven
hundred and ninety-one.

Licence to import bread, flour, and Indian corn, the produce of the United States of America into Newfoundland.

W. F.

CHARLESTON, (S.C.) *April 3.*

On Wedneſday laſt a duel was fought between Mr. Inglis and Mr. William Allen Deas, in which a ball entered the right ſide of Mr. Inglis, and was extracted from his left—but, unhappy cataſtrophe! the unfortunate Mr. Inglis expired on Thurſday, amidſt the piercing affliction of his three amiable daughters, who, with an only brother now in Europe, are left to lament the ſudden loſs of an affectionate and only parent.—The coroner's inqueſt was held, and the jury gave a verdict to this purport, that he was killed by a ſhot from a piſtol in the hand of William Allen Deas.

BALTIMORE, *May 3.*

There are ſome calamities, in their nature ſo peculiarly diſtreſſing, as not only to involve individuals and particular families in the deepeſt affliction, but to extend their baleful influence through the various claſs of a whole community.——Amongſt theſe, the untimely fate of the much lamented Mr. DAVID STERETT, of this town, merchant, may be juſtly numbered—who, impelled by the ardour of youth, and a falſe, alas! too fatal, ſenſe of honour, on Friday morning laſt, in conſequence of a diſpute the preceding day, met Mr. THOMAS HADFIELD in a duel.——Scarce had the reſpective ſeconds meaſured the diſtance, when the winged meſſenger of death flew ſwift to execution, and by the firſt fire of his antagoniſt, Mr. Sterett fell a liſeleſs corſe upon the ſanguinary field, aged 26 years.——In one inſtant that heart, which ſo lately glowed with filial piety, fraternal affection, and Heaven born philanthropy, ceaſed to vibrate, and every vital function was extinct.

Could the advocates for duelling but witneſs the heart-rending ſcene attendant on this ſad cataſtrophe—could they behold the bitter drops of anguiſh which bedew the venerable cheeks of his tender and reſpectable parents, in being thus ſuddenly bereaved of an amiable and promiſing ſon, "who never gave them pain but when he died"—could they conceive (what no language can expreſs) the agonizing pangs that wring the boſom of fraternal affection, and the ſympathizing ſadneſs which pervades every feeling heart, on this melancholy occaſion, they would for ever diſcard an opinion ſo erroneous, and reprobate a practice ſo deſtructive to the peace and happineſs of mankind.—By an adherence to this miſtaken idea, the community is now deprived of one of its brighteſt ornaments, Mr. Sterett being a young gentleman from whoſe abilities his friends and countrymen drew the moſt flattering preſages of future eminence.—Though born in affluence, he forgot not the children of adverſity, and endeared himſelf to all by the gentleneſs of his manners, and the engaging ſweetneſs of his diſpoſition—but the artleſs tribute of unaffected encomium paid to his memory by every claſs of his fellow-citizens, forms the trueſt criterion to judge of his merit, and is the beſt eulogium on his virtues.

On Saturday his remains were conſigned to the ſilent tomb, attended by an uncommonly numerous train of weeping relatives, and ſympathizing friends, when an exhortation, elegantly pathetic, was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Alliſon.—The next day a ſermon, adapted to the mournful occaſion, was preached, by the ſame gentleman, at the Preſbyterian church, to an attentive audience, compoſed of citizens of all denominations, from the following words:

"*My ſoul is weary of my life: I will leave my complaint upon myſelf; I will ſpeak in the bitterneſs of my ſoul.*"
Job, Ch. x. V. 1.

ANNAPOLIS, *May 5.*

"Departed this life, a few days ſince, in St. Mary's county, in the eighty-fourth year of her age, Mrs. *Henrietta Forreſt*.——She was an obedient wife, a fond mother, a tender miſtreſs, and a kind compaſſionate neighbour."——

To be SOLD,
At Public Sale,
At the ſubſcriber's, on FRIDAY the thirteenth day of MAY,
A likely Country-born
NEGRO MAN.
He is uſed to plantation work, and is about twenty-one years of age.
William Chapman.
May 2, 1791.

To be SOLD, at Public Sale,

On TUESDAY, the twenty-fourth inſtant, at Mr. *George Mann's*, to ſatisfy the creditors of col. James Tootell, deceaſed,

SUNDRY LOTS on leaſe, with the improvements thereon, viz. the three lots whereon Dr. Shaaff, Mr. William Foxcroft, and Mrs. Anne Tootell live, with one other lot. The ſituation of ground rent, and terms, will be made known at the time of ſale.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Acting Adminiſtrator.

Annapolis, May 4, 1791. 1

OROONOKO

Stands at Mr. NICH. CARROLL's farm, called the Plains, and will COVER at TWENTY SHILLINGS the ſeaſon.

☞ The caſh to be ſent with the mares.

JOHN MILLER.

May 3, 1791. 1

A Runaway Servant.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, an indented ſervant man named JOHN SWAIN, a native of Ireland, by profeſſion a hair-dreſſer, about five feet ſix or eight inches in height, about thirty years of age, thick made, of a dark complexion, black eyes, and wore his hair in a ſhort queue, of a good addreſs; had on, when he went away, a white Bath coating ſhort coat, a ſpotted jeans jacket, nankeen breeches, and white ſtockings, wore in his ſhoes a pair of open worked braſs buckles, and had on a high crowned round black hat, which has a cut round the edge of the crown about two or three inches; he took with him, when he went away, a drab cloth great coat, and ſundry wearing apparel, by which he may change his dreſs; he lived with Mr. David Geddes, of Georgetown, of whom I bought his time, and was ſeen laſt to have croſſed the Eaſtern Branch near that place — Whoever will apprehend the ſaid John Swain, or ſecure him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive three pounds reward if taken within fifty miles of this place, five pounds if taken within ſeventy-five miles, and ſeven pounds ten ſhillings if taken above one hundred miles, or out of this ſtate, beſides reaſonable expences, to be paid by

WILLIAM CATON, Hair-Dreſſer.

Annapolis, April 26, 1791. 1

TAKEN up as a STRAY, by BENJAMIN YIELDHALL, ſenior, living on the Head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, a ſmall bay MARE, about four years old, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, has never been rode or branded, about thirteen and a half hands high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, is without ſhoes, and has a ſmall white ſpot on her near ſhoulder. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. 1 10 7/6

A LIST of LETTERS

Remaining in the Poſt-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of July next, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters:

JEREMIAH T. CHASE, Joſeph Clark, Frederick Cramer, Annapolis; Richard Cromwell, Anne-Arundel county; Richard Chew, Herring bay; Mary Church, near Piſcataway, or William J. Greer, near the Brick Church; William Cox, Samuel Cox, or Hugh Cox, near Port-Tobacco.

Thomas Dalziel, Annapolis; Thomas Dorſett, ſen. Nottingham.

Benjamin Edwards, on Seneca.

John Gwinn, Annapolis.

John Hall, near Annapolis; John Holmes, junior, Maryland.

William Johnſon, Squirrel Neck.

John Kenna, Annapolis.

John Lattin, care of John Sands, Annapolis; Martha Liyſs, Nottingham.

Richard Mackubin, Annapolis; Dennis M'Carthy (2), Weſt River; Mr. Maſon, St. Mary's county.

Henry Nichols, Annapolis.

John Oman (2), Annapolis.

Charles W. Peale, Annapolis.

Henry Ridgely (8), Richard Ridgely, John Rideut (2), Annapolis; Jonathan Rawlings, Anne-Arundel county.

James Stewart and Dick, Vachel Stevens (2), Alexander Shaw, Annapolis; Thomas Snowden (2), Patuxent.

Mr. Thuillier, Alexander Thompſon, Annapolis.

Buſhrod Waſhington, Burton Whetcroft, James Weſt, John Welch, Annapolis; Marmaduke Wyvill, ſen. Pig-Point.

2 S. Green, D. P. M.

*** No letters will be delivered without the *Money*.

By virtue of an appointment by the governor and council, to diſpoſe of all confiſcated property now on hand in the ſtate of Maryland, I ſhall offer at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the twenty-eighth of May next, at the houſe of *Mr. George Mann*, at 11 o'clock,

FOUR LOTS in the city of Annapolis, viz. No. 38, 62, 63, and 64; as alſo the annual ground rent becoming due on lot No. 63. The ſame will be ſold for ſpecie, payable at three annual payments, with legal intereſt thereon—the purchaſer to give bond with ſuch ſecurity as may be approved, by

2 WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Agent.

NOTICE.

THE property of JOHN WATKINS, in the hands of the ſubſcriber, not being ſold, agreeable to advertiſment, on the 19th of this inſtant, from an unavoidable incident, will be ſold on Tueſday the 17th May next, on the premiſes and terms advertiſed in Gazette No. 2366, March 25th. Sale to begin at 11 o'clock.

H. HALL, Truſtee for *John Watkins*.

April 27, 1791. 2

To be SOLD, at Public Vendue,

On Saturday the 13th day of May, at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, near the Governor's bridge,

THE PROPERTY of RICHARD RAWLINGS, deceaſed, conſiſting of one negro man, a parcel of ſtock of horſes, cattle and hogs; plantation utenſils; with ſome houſehold furniture, and a complete ſet of joiner's tools. The terms of ſale to be made known on the day of ſale, by

SARAH RAWLINGS, Admx.

N. B. All thoſe who have any claims againſt the eſtate of the ſaid Richard Rawlings, deceaſed, are requeſted to meet on the day of ſale, and likewiſe thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, to S. R. Admx.

Anne-Arundel county, April 21, 1791. 2

To be SOLD,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

TWELVE hundred ACRES of good LAND in one body, between the heads of Saſſafras and Appoquinimink, the greater part of which is well timbered, and the reſidue well adapted for the production of wheat and Indian corn. The time of payment will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, and the land diſpoſed of in lots, or otherwiſe, as may be agreed on.

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

April 16, 1791. 2 tf

Agreeably to the laſt will and teſtament of RICHARD SHEKELL, deceaſed, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 10th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, being part of ANNE-ARUNDEL MANOR, containing two hundred and ſeventy-eight acres, more or leſs, ſituate about ſix miles from Pig-Point, five from Queen-Anne, and fourteen from Annapolis; the land is fertile, well watered, and has ſome good meadow ground, and about fifty acres more may be added, with valuable orchards, a good dwelling houſe 30 feet by 18, corn and tobacco houſes, and all other neceſſary buildings. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale, and poſſeſſion will be given on the firſt day of January next, with the liberty of ſeeding the fall before.

Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may view the and by applying to Mr. Benjamin Carr, living on the premiſes. ts

JOHN SHEKELL,
RICHARD SHEKELL.

9X March 1, 1791.

April 2, 1791.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, WILL BE SOLD, on *Thurſday* the 19th May next, for ready money, at colonel Francis Ware's, near Port-Tobacco,

PART of a tract of LAND called SICHOMI, containing two hundred and twenty-five acres; ſundry likely NEGROES, conſiſting of men, women and children;——HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, HORN CATTLE, and PLANTATION UTENSILS; the property of the aforeſaid col. Francis Ware. Sold to ſatisfy a debt due the ſtate of Maryland.

4X JOHN SANDERS, late Coroner of Charles county.

To be SOLD,

A new BRICK HOUSE,

In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-ſtreet and Croſs-ſtreet, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and oppoſite to Mr. Joſeph Clark's; there is alſo on the premiſes a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and ware-houſe, if neceſſary; alſo, ground ſufficient to make a good garden. The above houſe is well calculated for a ſtore, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Meſſieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789. 57

The Noted HORSE

QUAKER,

WILL cover MARES this ſeaſon at Mr. Joſeph Cowman's, (Weſt river) at ſix dollars each mare, or if the money is paid by the firſt of September next, four dollars will be taken in lieu thereof. The good properties of this horſe are ſo well known, (particularly for the ſtock) that it is not thought neceſſary to enumerate them. Good paſturage will be provided at the low price of 2/6 a week each mare, and every care will be taken of them, but I will not be anſwerable for eſcapes. 4w

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

Weſt river, March 26, 1791. 4X

For Sale,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, in Anne-Arundel county, called HEAD QUARTERS, containing 845 acres; it is chiefly wood-land; the ſoil pretty good, and adapted to corn, wheat and tobacco, and it has a ſufficient proportion of meadow ground; it is ſituate in the upper part of the county, about 18 or 20 miles from Mr. Ellicott's mills. It will be diſpoſed of for caſh, or any kind of certificates at their current value, in lots or altogether. For further particulars apply to 2 W3

G. DUVALL.

Annapolis, April 22, 1791.

PROPOSALS,

For the PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

By Samuel and John Adams, Printers,

BALTIMORE-TOWN,

A BOOK, entitled,

"*The Salvation of all Men ſtrictly examined, and the endleſs Puniſhment of the Damned argued and defended againſt the Objections and reaſonings of the late Rev. Dr.* Chauncy, *of Boſton, in his Book, entitled, The Salvation of all Men, &c.*"

By JONATHAN EDWARDS, D. D.

Paſtor of a Church in New-Haven.

The ſubject of ſaid book is treated in the following method:

CHAP. 1. An account of the chief parts of Dr. Chauncy's ſyſtem concerning future puniſhment, and a compariſon of thoſe parts with each other.

Chap. 2. Whether the damned deſerve any other puniſhment than that which is conducive to their perſonal good.

Chap. 3. Whether the damned will, in fact, ſuffer any other puniſhment than that which is conducive to their perſonal good.

Chap. 4. An examination of Dr. Chauncy's arguments to prove endleſs puniſhment inconſiſtent with juſtice.

Chap. 5. Is annihilation the puniſhment of the damned?

Chap. 6. The juſtice of endleſs puniſhment.

Chap. 7. Another view of the ſame ſubject.

Chap. 8. Endleſs puniſhment conſiſtent with goodneſs.

Chap. 9. Dr. Chauncy's argument from Rom. v. 12. &c. conſidered.

Chap. 10. His argument from Rom. viii. 19—24. conſidered.

Chap. 11. His arguments from Col. i. 19. 20. Eph. i. 10. and 1 Tim. ii. 4. conſidered.

Chap. 12. His arguments from Pſal. viii. 5. 6. Heb. ii. 6—9. Phil. ii. 9—12. 1 Cor. xv. 24—29. and Rev. v. 13. conſidered.

Chap. 13. His doctrine of univerſal ſalvation compared with his ideas of moral agency.

Chap. 14. A reply to his anſwers to the arguments drawn from thoſe texts, which declare the puniſhment of the damned to be *everlaſting—for ever—for ever and ever*, &c.

Chap. 15. A reply to his anſwers to the arguments drawn from what is ſaid concerning Judas, Mark xiv. 21.—from what is ſaid concerning the unpardonable ſin—and from the tendency of his doctrine to licentiouſneſs.

Chap. 16. The poſitive evidence of endleſs puniſhment.

CONDITIONS.

1. THIS book will contain above 300 pages, large octavo ſize; will be printed with a new ſmall Pica type, on a good paper, and will be neatly bound, lettered and filleted with gold on the back.

2. Price to ſubſcribers will be one dollar and one quarter of a dollar. The money to be paid on the delivery of the books.

3. Thoſe who ſubſcribe for ſix books ſhall have the ſeventh gratis.

4. The work will be put to preſs as ſoon as a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers appear, and will be finiſhed as expeditiouſly as poſſible, *with a liſt of the ſubſcribers*, if ſent in ſeaſon; therefore ſubſcribers are deſired to annex their proper additions and places of abode.

N. B. Subſcription papers (which are diſperſed through the ſtates, and put into the hands of gentlemen to receive ſubſcriptions) are deſired to be returned to Meſſrs. Samuel and John Adams, Printers, in Baltimore-town, by the laſt of July next.

☞ Subſcriptions taken in by the Printers hereof.

Baltimore, April 12, 1791. 2

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in this city, on Monday the 28th inſtant, a negro man named JAMES ORKER, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, full faced well looking fellow, talks ſlow, and rather a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, oznabrig ſhirt and trouſers, an old caſtor hat, carried with him ſome working cloaths. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow, and ſecures him, ſo that I can get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

tf RICHARD WELLS.

Annapolis, June 30, 1790. 36

To be SOLD,
At Public Sale,

On WEDNESDAY the 15th day of June next, on the premises,

THAT valuable seat of LAND, the property and place of residence of the late *Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer*, Esquire, known and distinguished by the name of STEPNEY, lying in Anne-Arundel county, about four miles distant from Annapolis, and containing by estimation upwards of 750 acres. The soil is fertile, and well adapted to planting and farming. There are on the premises a small framed dwelling house, kitchen, stables, a large barn quite new, with other convenient out buildings, and several orchards of excellent fruit, from which may be made, in a favourable year, 15,000 gallons of cider, equal to any in the state. The land is beautifully situated on the road leading from Upper-Marlborough to Annapolis, within one mile of South river, binding on a creek which abounds with fine fish and wild fowl.

——ALSO,——

Part of a tract of LAND called PUDDINGTON, or PUDDINGTON HARBOUR, lying on South river, and distant from the above land about one mile, containing 229 acres, on which are a convenient dwelling house, kitchen, a large new barn, with other out houses, and an orchard of choice fruit.

——LIKEWISE,——

Part of another tract of LAND called TOWN-HILL, containing 100 acres, now under lease to Caleb Stewart for the term of seven years, at eighteen pounds current money per annum.

It is unnecessary to give a more particular description of the above lands, as any person disposed to purchase, would wish to view them previous to the day of sale. The lands will be divided into lots, or sold together, as may be most convenient to the purchasers, upon three years credit; one third of the money to be paid annually. Bonds with approved security will be required, and a conveyance made when the money is paid, by

DANIEL JENIFER, sen. } Executors.
DANIEL JENIFER, jun. }

Port-Tobacco, March 7, 1791. 4

Sheriff's Sales.

St. Mary's county, April 11, 1791.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the general court of the western shore of the state of Maryland, will be SOLD, on Monday the 16th day of May next, at the dwelling plantation of John Cartwright, Esq: for ready cash,

A LIFE ESTATE in the third part of the said plantation commonly called Marsh Neck, containing by estimation 824 acres, more or less. One other tract or parcel of land, being part of Chaptico Manor, containing 131 acres, more or less. One other tract or parcel of land called Trent Fork, having a grist mill thereon, containing 125 acres, more or less. Also one other tract or parcel of land called The Ridge and Part of Ludgate, containing by estimation 75 acres, more or less.

A L S O,

A number of valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls; horses, black cattle, hogs and sheep, with a variety of household and kitchen furniture; also, a quantity of corn and tobacco. Sold as the property of the above named John Cartwright to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, as late collector of St. Mary's county.

4X PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.

St. Mary's county, April 11, 1791.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the general court of the western shore of the state of Maryland, will be SOLD, for ready cash, on Tuesday the 17th day of May next, on the premises,

THE DWELLING PLANTATION of Mr. Stephen Cawood, called Westham, containing by estimation 198¾ acres, more or less. One other tract or parcel of land called Cawood's Inheritance, containing 10 acres, more or less.

——ALSO,——

Sundry negroes, horses, black cattle, sheep and hogs, and household furniture, together with a quantity of corn and tobacco. Sold as the property of the above named Stephen Cawood, to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, as one of the securities of John Cartwright, Esquire late collector of St. Mary's county.

4X PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.

St. Mary's county, April 11, 1791.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, on Wednesday the 18th day of May next, for ready cash, on the premises,

A TRACT or parcel of land called Collingwood, containing 100 acres, more or less. One other tract or parcel of land called Collingwood, containing 102 acres, more or less. Also, one other tract or parcel of land called Bedlam Neck, containing 383 acres, more or less. Sold as the property of Clement Gardiner, to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, as one of the securities of John Cartwright, Esquire, late collector of St. Mary's county.

4X PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the next general assembly for an act to lay off the town of LOWER MARLBOROUGH, in Calvert county, agreeable to the original plan. 3 8w

April 29, 1791.

By direction of *William Campbell*, Esquire, agent to the state of Maryland, WILL BE SOLD, for ready money, at col. Francis Ware's, on Thursday the 19th day of May next, the following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

PART of HAWKINS's BARRENS, containing one hundred and fifteen acres; Part of COMEBY-CHANCE, containing sixty acres, lying within one and a half miles of Port-Tobacco.

——LIKEWISE,——

At the same time and place, will be SOLD, for ready money, two likely NEGROES, one a man, and the other a woman.

And on Saturday the 21st day of May next, will be SOLD, for ready cash, at the house of col. Beane's, in Piscataway, a tract or parcel of land called EXETER, whereon Nicholas Blacklock, Esquire, now resides, containing 216 acres, more or less, within three miles of Piscataway-town.

4X Wm. MARBURY, Deputy Agent.

Pinkney and Guyer,

Have just received, and now opening, at their store formerly occupied by Mr. *Joseph Williams*,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDISE,

Suitable for the present and ensuing season, which they will sell low for CASH.

A few Hampers of *Cheshire Cheese*, and a few Cases of *Claret*.

Annapolis, April 14, 1791. 4

J A C K S.

ROYAL GIFT,

The large imported JACK from SPAIN, and the

K N I G H T of M A L T A,

From the Island of MALTA,

WILL stand at MOUNT-VERNON, and cover for EIGHT DOLLARS (and TWO SHILLINGS and SIX-PENCE Virginia currency to the Groom) the ensuing season.—PASTURAGE will be half a dollar per week. These several sums are to be paid at the stand before the mares, &c. are taken away. The pastures are good, and remarkably well secured; but no warranty will be given against escapes or accidents. 6 w

ANTHONY WHITING, Manager.

March 5, 1791. 7 X

A Young JACK-ASS,

Got by ROYAL GIFT,

COVERS MARES and JENNIES this season at Mr. R. SPRIGG's farm on West river, at six dollars each, the money to be sent with the mares and jennies.

ALSO, Covers at the same place at three dollars per mare, a capital four years old country HORSE, got by the West river *Coach Horse*, out of a mare of the New-England *Childers* breed, that was well known, and highly esteemed, on West river, for many years past.

The mares and jennies will be received by Anthony Fox, who will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents. PASTURAGE *gratis*. 6 w

March 28, 1791. 4

N O T I C E.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. SARAH CHEW, late of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to bring them in proved, to

4 w 5 X RICHARD CHEW, Executor.

Orphan School Lottery.

THE design of this LOTTERY is to raise the sum of 500 dollars, towards building a large commodious house as an ORPHAN SCHOOL, whose hospitable doors shall ever be open to as many *poor, friendless youth*, as a humane and generous public will enable us to provide for. The children will be *cloathed, lodged* and *dieted*, in a decent comfortable manner; they will be placed under the care of a master of approved character, who will pay the strictest attention to their morals; they will be taught to *read, write*, and to understand *arithmetic*, and, at suitable ages, will be bound apprentices to valuable trades.

By this charity we hope (with the Divine Blessing) to rescue numbers of our distressed little brethren from many of the sad consequences of ignorance and vice, to furnish them with the means of rising to places of *honour* and *profit* to *themselves*, as also of *usefulness* to their *country*; and, which is infinitely more important, we hope to be the happy instruments of bringing them to that *knowledge* of their *Creator*, and of such just sentiments of themselves, and their future glorious designation, as may enable them to bear up cheerfully under the troubles of life, and steadily to persevere in those virtuous principles which will make them amiable and worthy members of human society, and fit, after a *well-spent life*, for an easy transition into the "society of Angels and spirits of just men made perfect."

As this institution is most happily calculated to render the greatest possible services to that part of the community *(poor orphans)* which has, on many accounts, the *strongest, justest* claim to our compassion, and as our *state* too, must receive a very considerable benefit from having so many of her unfortunate youth snatched from the destructive haunts of idleness and vice—sheltered in an asylum of innocence, and early inured to habits of virtuous industry,—to the blessings to be derived from this noble charity are so many and important, we hope *no arguments* need be used to secure to it the most hearty approbation and *general* support of every real friend of humanity.

To raise a sum of money, sufficient for carrying into full effect the above design, will indeed be a work of time. But the money first raised for the purpose will not be suffered long to remain idle. It is intended, so soon as 1000 dollars shall be raised, to place them out at interest, well secured, and that the interest be employed in the following manner—A number of respectable characters in different parts of the country are to act as trustees; and their business will be to select, in their respective neighbourhoods, without paying any regard to their religious denominations, children, whose parents, or nearest friends, are incapable of affording them the advantages of education. These children are to be sent to the most convenient schools, and to be furnished with books, papers, slates, and other articles necessary for learning.

It is hoped, that a plan which promises such an important benefit to the community, and this fair, not only to rescue a number of helpless innocents from destruction, but to secure their temporal and eternal happiness, will obtain the cordial approbation of every benevolent mind. The failure of such a scheme can be owing to nothing but the misconduct or negligence of the trustees, of which there can be little ground for apprehension. The trustees will be men of the first reputation and influence; their employment will not be burthensome; and it will be the duty of the treasurers to furnish them punctually with the necessary money, without breaking in upon the principal.

Such is the proposed appropriation, in the first instance, of the product of this lottery, and of the money raised, and to be raised, by voluntary subscription; and there is surely ground for the most sanguine expectation, that, in the course of a very few years, there will be a fund adequate to the providing a commodious school-house, and the education of every poor orphan in the county. May it not likewise be hoped, that, under the protection of Providence, the example of Anne-Arundel county, may give rise to similar institutions in many other counties; and that the best and firmest foundation will be laid for the prosperity and glory of the state.

An incorporation of the humane society, consisting of subscribers and benefactors to this institution, may probably be solicited at the next session of the legislature.

It is determined, that gentlemen of distinction for fortune, integrity and patriotism, shall be elected treasurers. The public is now informed of the great leading principles of that which cannot be deemed otherwise than a laudable undertaking.

The digestion of an entire plan or constitution is undoubtedly worthy of the attention of the scholar, the gentleman, the patriot and the statesman. It will be framed with the utmost care and deliberation; and the public may rest assured, that its most favoured characters will readily give their assistance.

PLAN of the LOTTERY.

1511 Tickets at 1 Dollar each.

1	Prize	of	100 Dollars,	100 Dollars.
1			50	50
2			20	40
4			8	32
8			4	32
25			2	50
486			1½	702
509	Prizes.			1006
1002	Blanks.		Not quite two blanks to a prize.	

M A N A G E R S.

B. T. B. Worthington, Charles Wallace, William Campbell, James Williams, John Randall, George Mann, Jun. Mackubin, John Callahan, Nicholas Carroll, J. H. Stier, W. Murray, R. B. Latimer, F. Green, John Kilty, John Davidson, John Muir, John Gwinn, Walter Addison, Leonard Sellman.

TICKETS may likewise be had of the following gentlemen, friends to the institution—*Dr. M. Pue, Dr. C. A. Warfield, Major David Hopkins, Col. John Burgess, Capt. Charles Hammond, &c. &c.*

5 X

Red Clover Seed,

SOLD BY

JOHN FISHER, Brush-Maker,

MARKET-STREET, BALTIMORE.

And by JACOB HUSK,

ANNAPOLIS.

Baltimore, March 8, 1791. 6

WILLIAM FOXCROFT,

At the Sign of the *Golden Bee Hive*,

Has just received, and now opening, at his store, at the upper end of Corn-Hill-street, facing the state-house,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDISE,

Suitable for the present and ensuing season, which he will sell low for cash. 3

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.